Directed Energy Weapons and Remote Neural Monitoring

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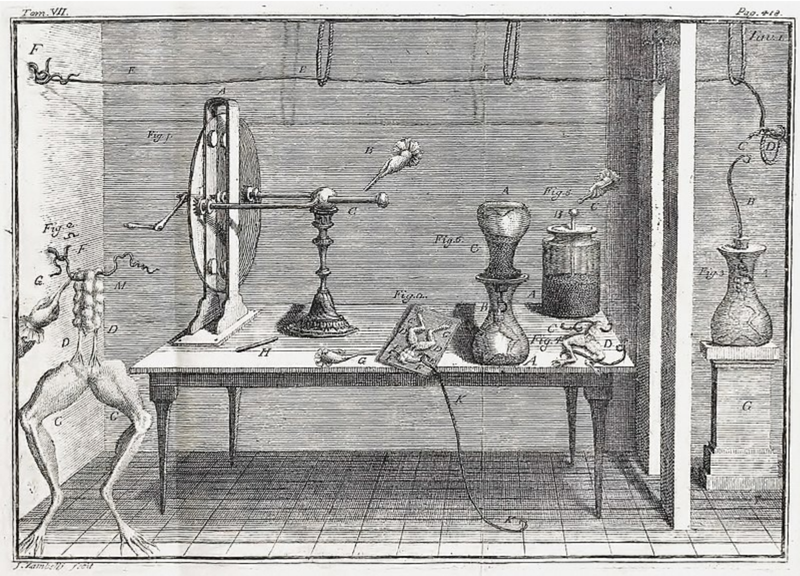
In 1789 italian doctor Luigi Galvani discovered the effects of electromagnetic waves on the nerves.
Galvani was working with a machine producing electric sparks. When the sparks occurred, the muscles of a dead frog placed at some distance contracted, and the legs of the frog moved.



This of course was the effect of radio waves produced by the spark.
And Luigi Galvani experimented with wire antennas that picked up the radio waves produced by lightning.
This also caused the muscles to contract, and the legs to move, when a lightning apeared far away.

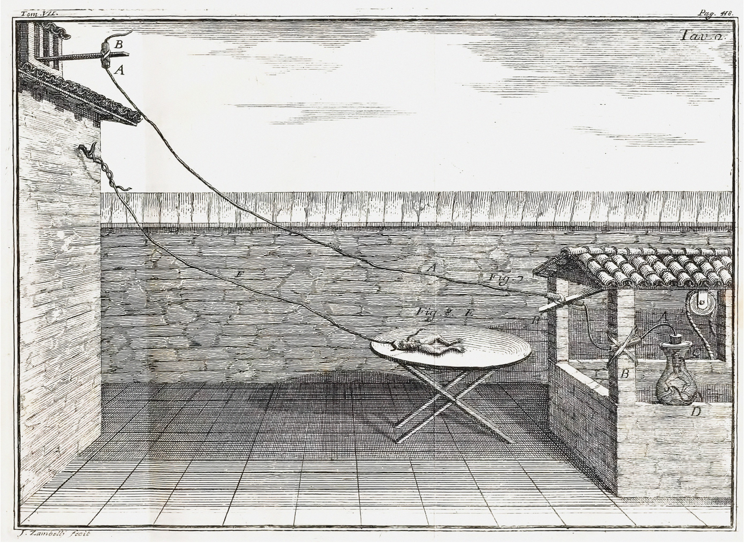

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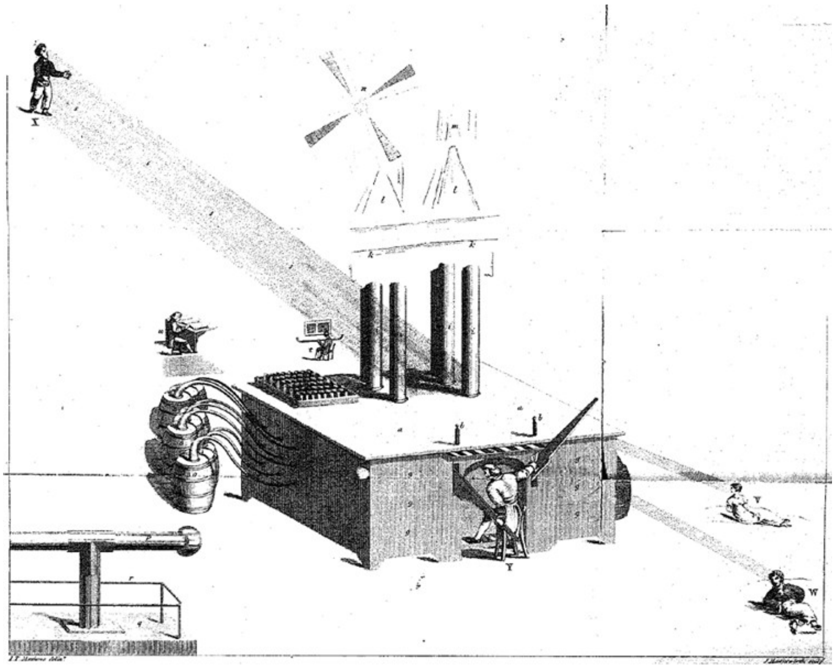
Fig. 7
Fig. 8
J. Zambelli fecit

This sensational discovery caused research in other countries as well. Back then it was not clear what principles of physics caused the effect.

Radiowaves were not known back then, and it seems that some scientists believed the effect on the nerves was caused by the light of the spark. So not only some unknown radiation was researched but also light and infrared radiation.

Only a few years later, in 1797 a certain James Tilly Matthews in England reported about the use of an influencing machine which, according to his drawings may have used infrared radiation modulated with a simple mechanism.

This certainly was only an experimental and very clumsy machine not suited for real life operation.



However, to keep the secret a secret, Matthews was thrown into an institution for the mad, to end any discussion.

This is how more then 200 years ago James Tilly Matthews became the first Targeted Individual.

In the following decades there was a lot of research going on. It was mostly concentrating on how to modulate light, and infrared radiation, to cause effects on the human body.

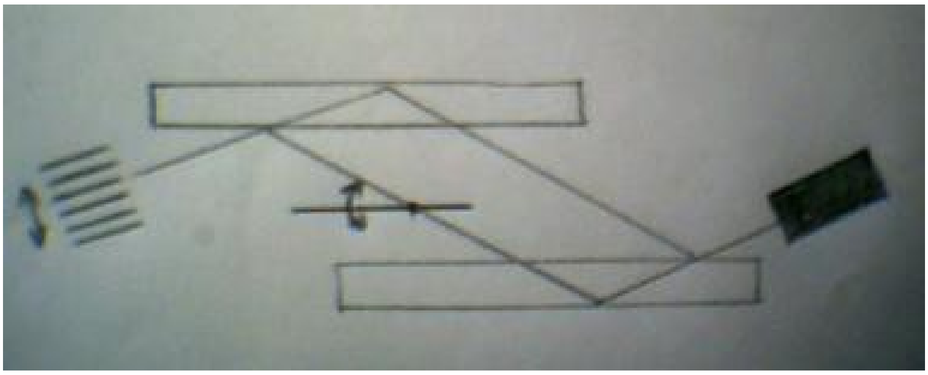
As some of this research was published, we today can follow the development, even if there was no direct report about the purpose of this research back then.

One method to modulate the light was to split the light or infrared beam into two separate beams, modulate one in frequency, and then recombine them so the two beams cause low frequency electromagnetic beats.

These low frequency electromagnetic beats induce (cause) low frequency voltages in the body.

And these low frequency voltages have an effect on the nerves. When they imitate the natural nerve voltages.

One of many methods developed around 1850 to split and recombine a light or infrared beams is the Jamin Interferometer.
It uses two mirrors in a way that one part of the beam is reflected at the surface of the glas, and the other part of the beam at the mirrored backside.
One of the two beams can then be modulated with a thin glas plate turning in the path of the light.(Picture on the left)
Even air pressure can be used for modulation, if one of the two beams is passing through a tube with variable air pressure. (picture on the right)



Interestingly the first voice recording on a drum dates back to the 1850s as well.
So the invention of recording sound seems to be related to steering simple modulators.
This would have allowed to induce V2K in the 1850s or earlier. And use this technology for brainwashing.

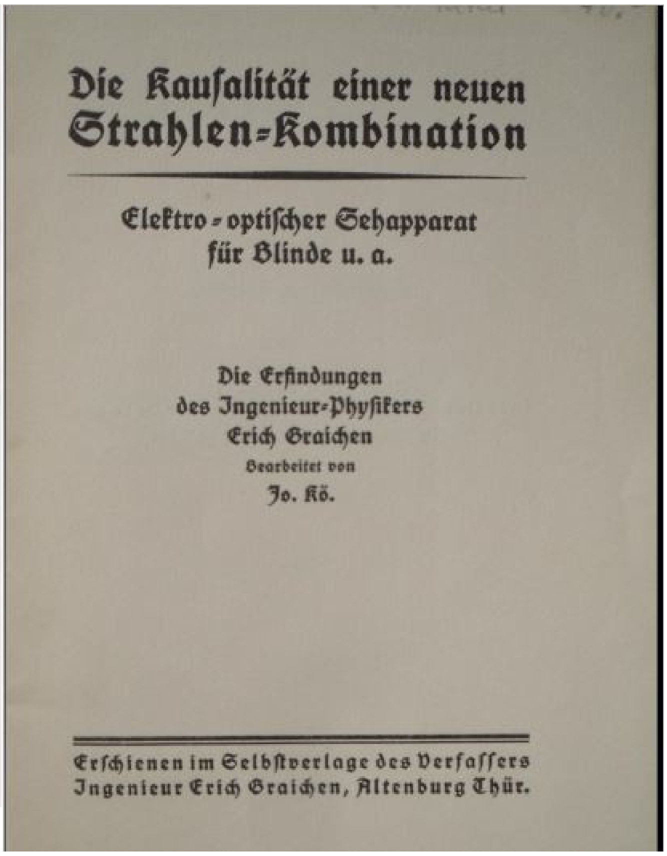
For further studies of these old and simple optical-mechanical methods I recommend the book Optics published by Eugene Hecht and Alfred Zajac in the 1970s.

In 1886 Heinrich Hertz in Karlsruhe, Germany, discovered the radiowaves, and suddenly it became clear that Galvanis effect on the nerves and muscles caused by sparks and lightning was the result of radio waves.
Galvanis book from 1791 was even translated into german.

Around 1900 there was a lot of research happening with regard to Death Rays.
New sources of electromagnetic radiation like radio waves, light and infrared radiation were developed.
Also new methods to modulate this radiation were developed.
For light and infrared these were modulators like the Pockels Cell. These optical modulators alowed to directly modulate light in amplitude.
Amplitude modulation of a wave produces sidebands. These sidebands are able to cause low frequency beats, just like the older optical mechanical methods of modulation mentioned earlier.

Modulating the single lightwaves in amplitude is different from modulating the power of a lightsource. Modulating the power of a light source will only change the amounts of lightwaves emitted, not the amplitude of the waves.
It is very important to understand these two methods of modulation and the difference between them.

A method to induce V2K, pictures and movies directly in the brain using these modern technologies was published in 1927 by german engineer Erich Graichen.
It is the second text in Graichen´s book shown on the right. The title is :
Electro-optischer Sehapparat für Blinde (Electro opticals visualisation apparatus for the blind)



Die Kauſalität einer neuen
Strahlen=Kombination

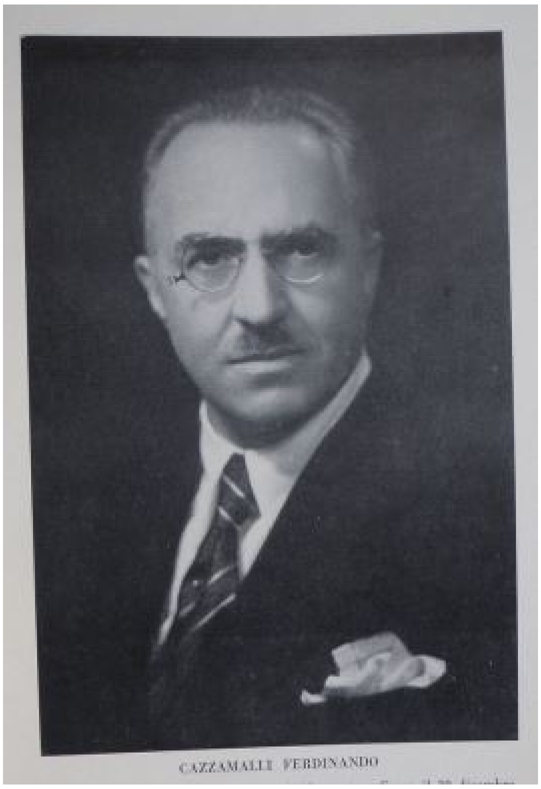
Elektro=optiſcher Sehapparat
für Blinde u. a.

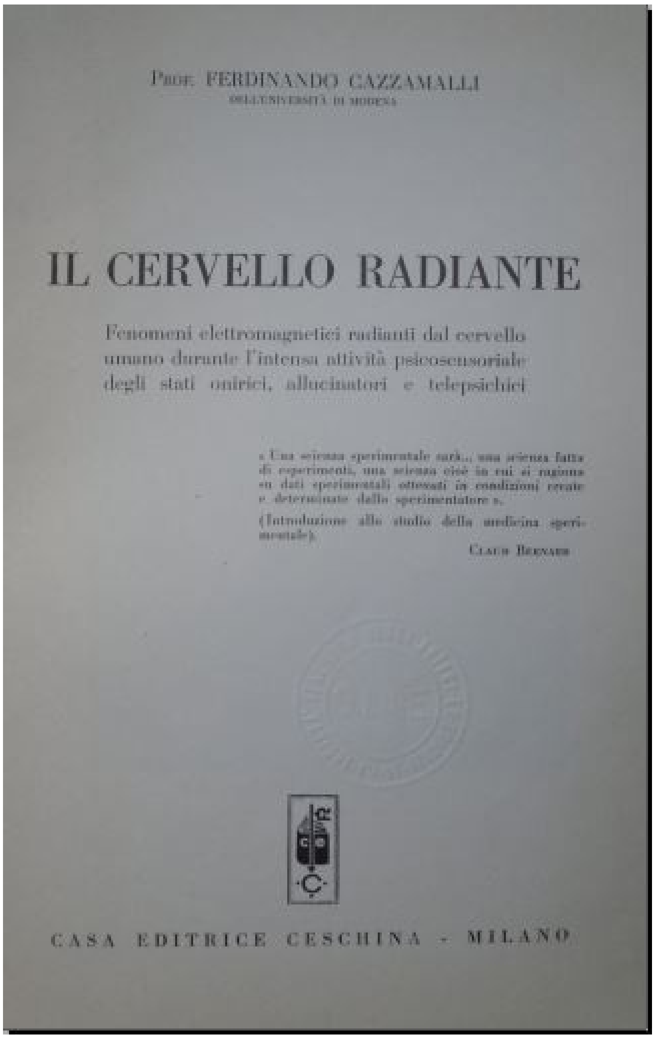
Die Erfindungen
des Ingenieur=Phyſikers
Erich Graichen
Bearbeitet von
Jo. Kö.

Erſchienen im Selbſtverlage des Verfaſſers
Ingenieur Erich Graichen, Altenburg Thür.

Graichens description of his apparatus is so precise that one could build one today.
And it is not as complicated as it appears without reading the text.
Essentially the brain does a lot of the filtering and transformation of the radiation.
It is only necessary to pass the light of a film projector through a Pockels Cell, a Kerr Cell or a similar optical modulator.
This modulates the amount of lightwaves at a given point and time in the beam.
The whole ligtbeam with the film or picture included then is modulated in amplitude by a suitable signal, similar to a nerve pulse.
This causes the nerves in the brain to be affected by the lightwaves modulated in amplitude. As a result the brain sees the picture or the film.
The same happens when the projector is modulated with sound. That is when the brightness of the projector is being modulated by sound by modulating the source of the light. This modulates the amount of lightwaves.
This beam then is passed through the optical modulator which additionally modulates the single lightwaves in amplitude to produce low frequency beats.
And these beats can then be heared by the cochlear or the brain.
Erich Graichen even received a letter from then german president Hindenburg, praising him for his invention that would allow blind to see and deaf to hear.

In the 1920s italian doctor Ferdinando Cazzamalli also worked on the effect of electromagnetic waves on the nerves.
He published a lot of scientific articles, and there were also reports in newspapers about his work.
Cazzamalli also used radiowaves to cause certain effects in his patients.
In the end of 1958 Cazzamalli died, and there are clues that he may have been silenced. Likely by the german BND, ex GESTAPO.
In 1960 Cazzamallis book Il Cervello Radiante (The Radiating Brain) was published.


CAZZAMALLI FERDINANDO


Prof. FERDINANDO CAZZAMALLI
DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI MODENA

IL CERVELLO RADIANTE

Fenomeni elettromagnetici radianti dal cervello
umano durante l'intensa attività psicosensoriale
degli stati onirici, allucinatori e telepsichici

« Una scienza sperimentale sarà... una scienza fatta di esperimenti, una scienza cioè in cui si ragiona su dati sperimentali ottenuti in condizioni create e determinate dallo sperimentatore ».
(Introduzione allo studio della medicina sperimentale).
Claude Bernard

CASA EDITRICE CESCHINA - MILANO

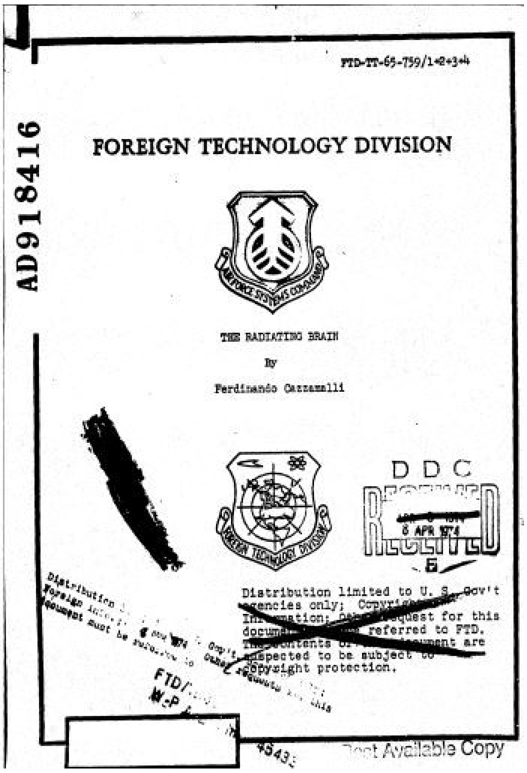
In 1966 Cazzamallis book was translated by the US Army.
The english title is The radiating Brain.

The registration number of the document is AD 918416
Through a request under the freedom of information act a copy was received and made public on the internet under :

http://documents.theblackvault.com/documents/parapsychology/TheRadiatingBrain.pdf

Regrettably the pictures in this copy are almost not visible. But the text still is very interesting and relevant.

The titel page of the US Army translation of Cazzamallis book :



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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

THE RADIATING BRAIN

By

Ferdinando Cazzamalli

[redacted]

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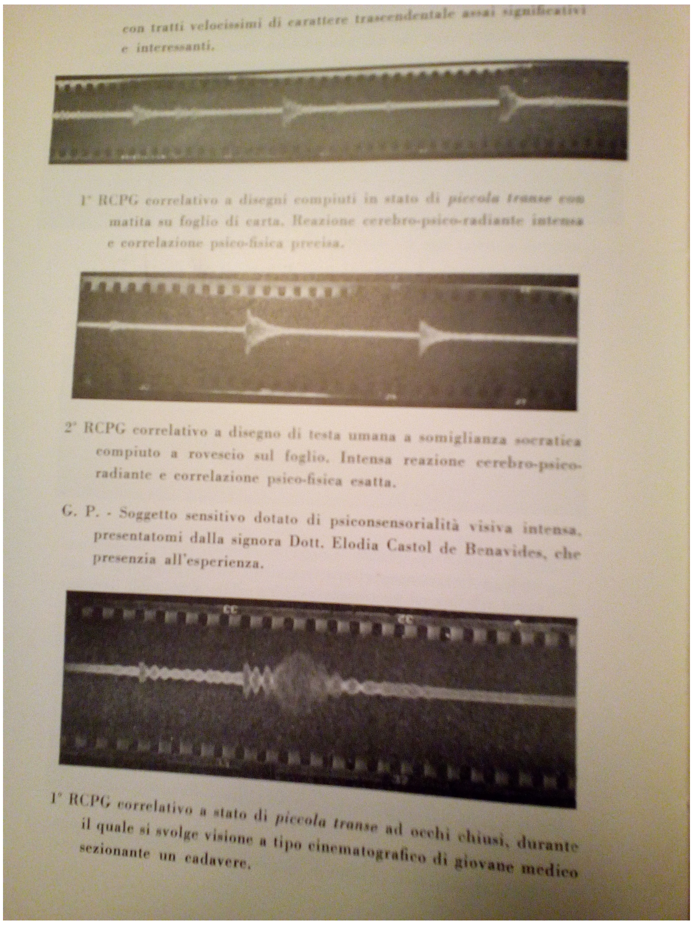
This is a page from Cazzamallis original book Il Cervello radiante, showing some of the very well done pictures.
These are recordings of brainwaves made without physical contact, but with radar technology at some distance :



con tratti velocissimi di carattere trascendentale assai significativi e interessanti.

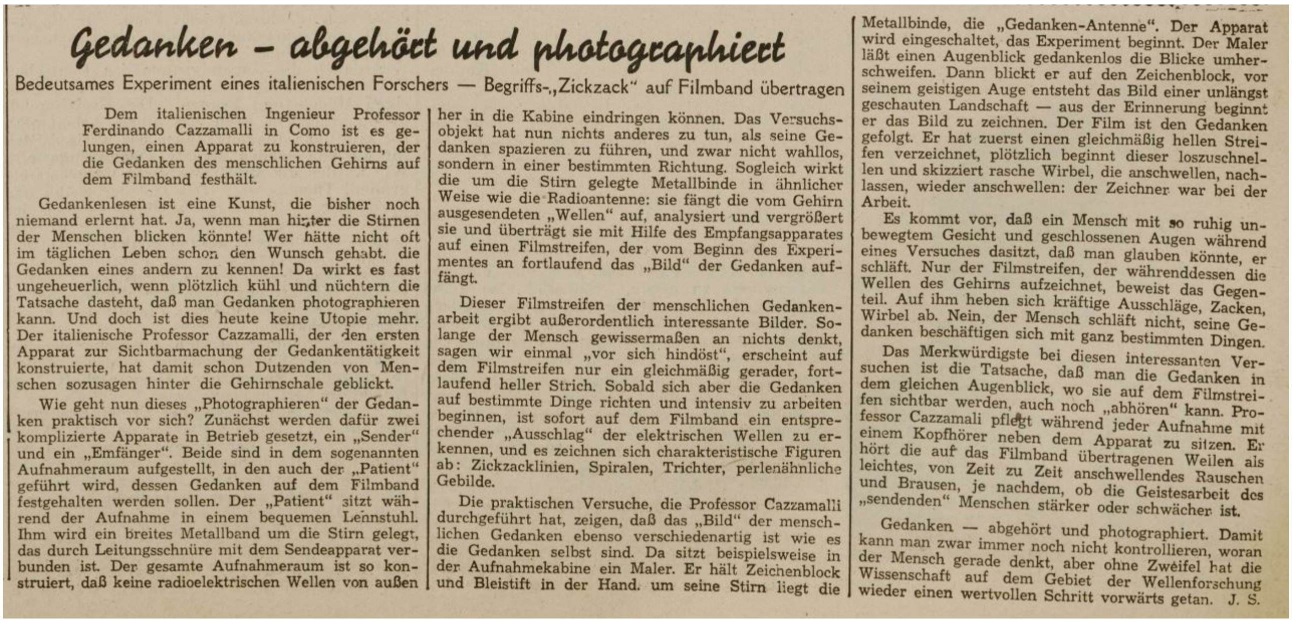
1° RCPG correlativo a disegni compiuti in stato di *piccola transe* con matita su foglio di carta. Reazione cerebro-psico-radiante intensa e correlazione psico-fisica precisa.

2° RCPG correlativo a disegno di testa umana a somiglianza socratica compiuto a rovescio sul foglio. Intensa reazione cerebro-psico-radiante e correlazione psico-fisica esatta.

G. P. - Soggetto sensitivo dotato di psiconsensorialità visiva intensa, presentatomi dalla signora Dott. Elodia Castol de Benavides, che presenzia all'esperienza.

1° RCPG correlativo a stato di *piccola transe* ad occhi chiusi, durante il quale si svolge visione a tipo cinematografico di giovane medico sezionante un cadavere.

These recordings show what today is named Remote neural Monitoring (RNM).
Cazzamalli made such recordings already in the 1930s and maybe even earlier.
Back then the newaspapers also reported about Ferdinando Cazzamalli photographing and listening to thoughts.
Like here on april 8th 1942 in the Escher Tageblatt :



Gedanken – abgehört und photographiert

Bedeutsames Experiment eines italienischen Forschers — Begriffs-„Zickzack" auf Filmband übertragen

Dem italienischen Ingenieur Professor Ferdinando Cazzamalli in Como ist es gelungen, einen Apparat zu konstruieren, der die Gedanken des menschlichen Gehirns auf dem Filmband festhält.

Gedankenlesen ist eine Kunst, die bisher noch niemand erlernt hat. Ja, wenn man hinter die Stirnen der Menschen blicken könnte! Wer hätte nicht oft im täglichen Leben schon den Wunsch gehabt. die Gedanken eines andern zu kennen! Da wirkt es fast ungeheuerlich, wenn plötzlich kühl und nüchtern die Tatsache dasteht, daß man Gedanken photographieren kann. Und doch ist dies heute keine Utopie mehr. Der italienische Professor Cazzamalli, der den ersten Apparat zur Sichtbarmachung der Gedankentätigkeit konstruierte, hat damit schon Dutzenden von Menschen sozusagen hinter die Gehirnschale geblickt.

Wie geht nun dieses „Photographieren" der Gedanken praktisch vor sich? Zunächst werden dafür zwei komplizierte Apparate in Betrieb gesetzt, ein „Sender" und ein „Emfänger". Beide sind in dem sogenannten Aufnahmeraum aufgestellt, in den auch der „Patient" geführt wird, dessen Gedanken auf dem Filmband festgehalten werden sollen. Der „Patient" sitzt während der Aufnahme in einem bequemen Lehnstuhl. Ihm wird ein breites Metallband um die Stirn gelegt, das durch Leitungsschnüre mit dem Sendeapparat verbunden ist. Der gesamte Aufnahmeraum ist so konstruiert, daß keine radioelektrischen Wellen von außen her in die Kabine eindringen können. Das Versuchsobjekt hat nun nichts anderes zu tun, als seine Gedanken spazieren zu führen, und zwar nicht wahllos, sondern in einer bestimmten Richtung. Sogleich wirkt die um die Stirn gelegte Metallbinde in ähnlicher Weise wie die Radioantenne: sie fängt die vom Gehirn ausgesendeten „Wellen" auf, analysiert und vergrößert sie und überträgt sie mit Hilfe des Empfangsapparates auf einen Filmstreifen, der vom Beginn des Experimentes an fortlaufend das „Bild" der Gedanken auffängt.

Dieser Filmstreifen der menschlichen Gedankenarbeit ergibt außerordentlich interessante Bilder. Solange der Mensch gewissermaßen an nichts denkt, sagen wir einmal „vor sich hindöst", erscheint auf dem Filmstreifen nur ein gleichmäßig gerader, fortlaufend heller Strich. Sobald sich aber die Gedanken auf bestimmte Dinge richten und intensiv zu arbeiten beginnen, ist sofort auf dem Filmband ein entsprechender „Ausschlag" der elektrischen Wellen zu erkennen, und es zeichnen sich charakteristische Figuren ab: Zickzacklinien, Spiralen, Trichter, perlenähnliche Gebilde.

Die praktischen Versuche, die Professor Cazzamalli durchgeführt hat, zeigen, daß das „Bild" der menschlichen Gedanken ebenso verschiedenartig ist wie es die Gedanken selbst sind. Da sitzt beispielsweise in der Aufnahmekabine ein Maler. Er hält Zeichenblock und Bleistift in der Hand. um seine Stirn liegt die Metallbinde, die „Gedanken-Antenne". Der Apparat wird eingeschaltet, das Experiment beginnt. Der Maler läßt einen Augenblick gedankenlos die Blicke umherschweifen. Dann blickt er auf den Zeichenblock, vor seinem geistigen Auge entsteht das Bild einer unlängst geschauten Landschaft — aus der Erinnerung beginnt er das Bild zu zeichnen. Der Film ist den Gedanken gefolgt. Er hat zuerst einen gleichmäßig hellen Streifen verzeichnet, plötzlich beginnt dieser loszuschnellen und skizziert rasche Wirbel, die anschwellen, nachlassen, wieder anschwellen: der Zeichner war bei der Arbeit.

Es kommt vor, daß ein Mensch mit so ruhig unbewegtem Gesicht und geschlossenen Augen während eines Versuches dasitzt, daß man glauben könnte, er schläft. Nur der Filmstreifen, der währenddessen die Wellen des Gehirns aufzeichnet, beweist das Gegenteil. Auf ihm heben sich kräftige Ausschläge, Zacken, Wirbel ab. Nein, der Mensch schläft nicht, seine Gedanken beschäftigen sich mit ganz bestimmten Dingen.

Das Merkwürdigste bei diesen interessanten Versuchen ist die Tatsache, daß man die Gedanken in dem gleichen Augenblick, wo sie auf dem Filmstreifen sichtbar werden, auch noch „abhören" kann. Professor Cazzamali pflegt während jeder Aufnahme mit einem Kopfhörer neben dem Apparat zu sitzen. Er hört die auf das Filmband übertragenen Wellen als leichtes, von Zeit zu Zeit anschwellendes Rauschen und Brausen, je nachdem, ob die Geistesarbeit des „sendenden" Menschen stärker oder schwächer ist.

Gedanken — abgehört und photographiert. Damit kann man zwar immer noch nicht kontrollieren, woran der Mensch gerade denkt, aber ohne Zweifel hat die Wissenschaft auf dem Gebiet der Wellenforschung wieder einen wertvollen Schritt vorwärts getan. J. S.

One of the transmitters used by Ferdinando Cazzamalli and published in Il Cervello Radiante.
He has published pictures and circuit diagrams of several of his transmitters and receivers in his book, as well as pictures of experiments with his patients.

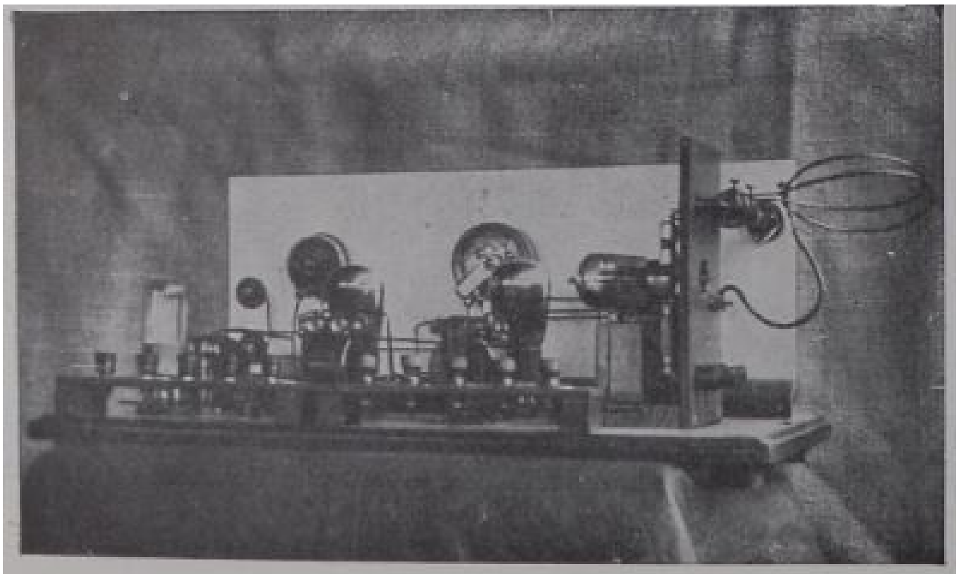


Fig. 11 - O. VIII. visto posteriormente

Cazzamalli examining his generator, picture also taken from his book

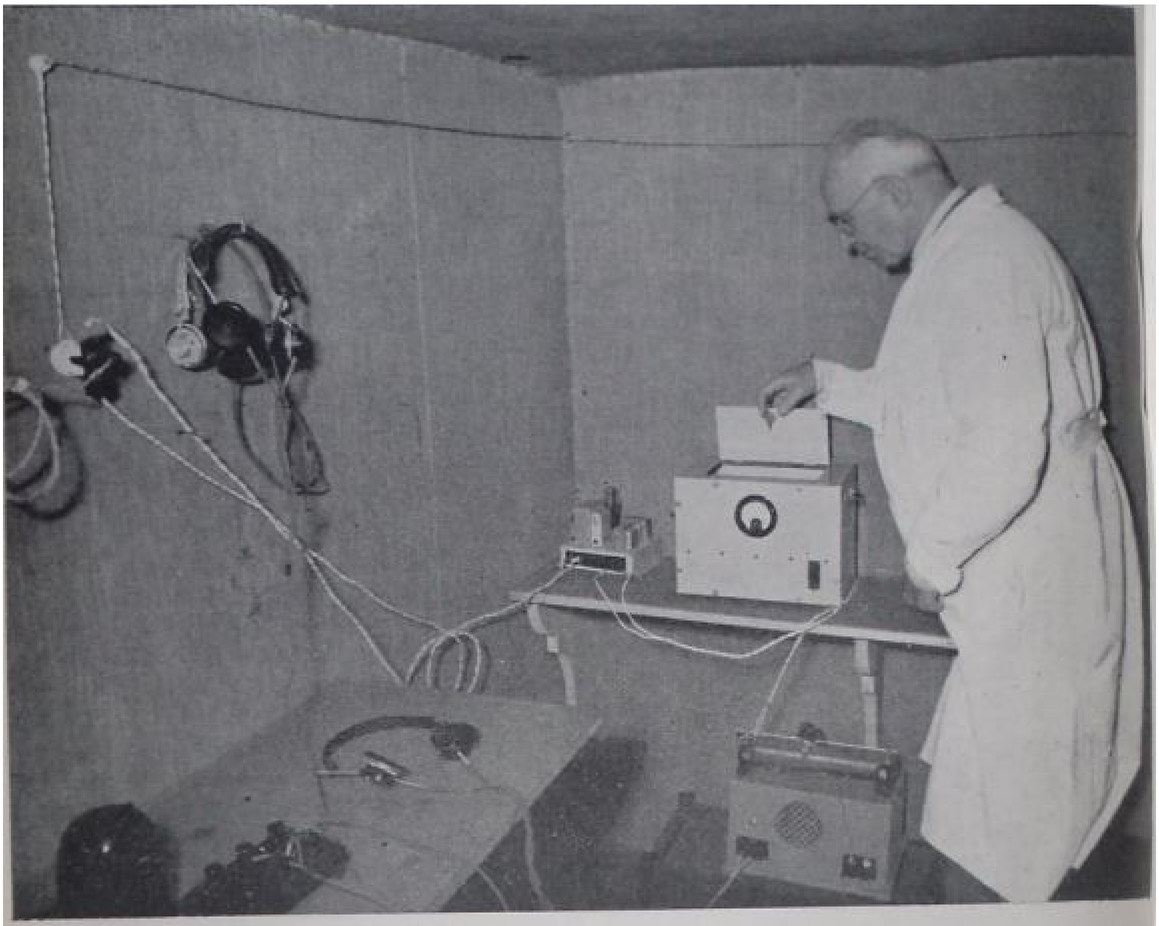


Figura 21
Il prof. Cazzamalli mentre esamina il « generatore »

Despite being published 60 years ago and reporting about the technology of the 1920s to 1940s Ferdinando Cazzamallis book Il Cervello radiante even today very likely is the most important work available to the public about the effects of radiowaves on the nerves.
And about the measuring of nerve pulses at distance, without contact to the person.
We can be glad that the english translation of Cazzamallis book by the US Army now is available on the internet.
I have been searching for a copy for about 15 years, without being able to find one here in Germany.
So I recommend to everybody interested in directed energ weapons to read Cazzamallis book.
Even if it is disappointing that the pictures are not visible in the copy available on the internet.
Cazzamalli in his book also mentions a lot of other sources. These seem outdated by now, but given the fact that there was a news blackout during the last 60 year, which still is being enforced, these publications are still very interesting and valuable.
These sources can be used to further study the early development of directed energy weapons, and to understand their modern development.

History of this Text

I wrote this text in august 2020 for the book

Targeted Individuals

published by: NPO Targeted Individuals Japan.

https://npotij.com/

The book was published in 2020

Martin Bott